A

Brief Account of the

PROVINCE

OF

EAST: NEW: JARSEY

IN

AMERICA:

Publiſhed by the

SCOTS PROPRIETORS

Having INTEREST there.

For the Information of ſuch, as may have a Deſire to Tranſport themſelves, or their Families thither.

WHEREIN

The Nature and Advantage of, and Intereſt in a Forraign Plantation to this Country is Demonſtrated.

EDINBURGH,
Printed by *JOHN REID*, Anno DOM 1685

A Brief Account of the Province of

EAST : NEW : JARSEY
IN
AMERICA, &c.

IT is a Matter beyond all Queſtion, that Plantations in *America*, is a thing of a great Advantage to the Nations of *Europe*, which hath made each of them, ſince the diſcovery of it, ſeek ſo earneſtly to have Intereſt there. And ſince there is hardly any but has ſome footing, except SCOTLAND (the project of *Nova Scotia* having proved unſucceſful) yet not any to whoſe advantage it would ſo much Contribute, without the hazard of thoſe Difficulties, that may befall others by ſuch Colonies.

The chief Reaſon againſt Forraign Plantations being the drawing too many Inhabitants out of the Nation, and ſo leaving the Countries at Home unfurniſhed of People: This is that which makes ſome ſay that *Spaine* is rather a loſſer then a Gainer by their Forraign Plantations: But (beſides the bareneſs of the *Spainiſh Nation*; the extream heat of their Plantations; The Unhealthful Imployment of Working in their Mynes; add thereunto the juſt Diſpleaſure of the Almighty at their barbarous and cruell Uſage of the Natives, which juſtly takes away a Bleſſing from them, without which all Endeavours are vaine and fruitleſs.) Our Countrey is in no danger of Hurt that way, for we could ſpare ſeveral thouſands every year, without the leaſt prejudice of ſuch as ſtay at Home, and to the great Advantadge of thoſe going Abroad; Yea, were there but a way opened (as by the Providence of GOD, there ſeems one now in a good meaſure) that ſuch, who however do daily go out of SCOTLAND, upon a certain ſort of Neceſſitie to ſeek their Fortune, might find an Opportunity of a Forraign Plantation, there might in an Age, as large and plentiful a Colony of *Scots-Men*, be abroad as *Scotland* is at home, not inferior to *Scotland* in number, and farr exceeding it in Riches, and all other Conveniencies. Which; as it would be an Honour to our Nation, ſo would it give great ſatisfaction to moſt of People here, to underſtand their Friends and Relations were living ſo plentifully, and it would be a comfortable Receptacle for any here, whoſe Circumſtances made them uneaſy at Home.

To make this more manifeſtly appear, let it be conſidered what number of People have gone out of *Scotland* ſince the year 1618, That the Warrs began in *Germany*, ſince in the *Swediſh* Armie, at one time there was ſaid to be 27 *Scots* Collonells: And into *France*, to *Dowglas Regiment*, from time to time, We believe it will be granted but a modeſt Calculation to affirm there hath been many thouſands, and yet of that Vaſt Number few have ever returned, or had Succeſſion; ſcarce any Family hath remained Abroad in any Comfortable Setlement. And to be ſure, not the 10*th* part hath ever returned, that their Equipping them abroad coaſt; they all, either dyed, or been killed there, without any benefit to our Countrey but an empty Fame; Which is now in thoſe parts little or nothing conſidered.

Yea, it may be well affirmed, that the charge of *James, Marqueſſe of Hamiltonne* his Expedition in the year 1631. coaſt four times more then ever all our Souldiers of Fortune brought home to *Scotland*. Now, if theſe People had gone over to ſome Forraign Plantation, and had but a Proportionable number of Women with them, which this Countrey could eaſily have ſpared, what a brave and large Collonie would there have been by this time, and very advantagious to *Scotland*, as ſhall after be made appear.

Both the Gentrie and Commonalitie of our Countrey being very fruitful, and *the Law giving to the Elder Brothers, all their Fathers Eſtates*, and that of the younger being but ſmall, It is known, how they are for moſt part put upon the Rack for a comfortable Lively-hood, the *Seſſion-houſe* is not able to contain the hundred part of them; Where ſometimes alſo the elder Brothers will have their ſhare, and ſix or ſeven Advocats make, for moſt part the Lives of all the reſt, but a miſerable and tedious Drudgery, ſo that they are either forced to go abroad upon their Shifts, whence few or none of them ever return; or otherwiſe, if they ſtay at home, hange upon the Laird in a moſt ſlaviſh and ſordide manner, which is a great Debaſement to the Spirits of many, and a defeating of good Improvements they might make in the Creation, for by Birth and Education being Equal till they come to be Men, then their Spirits are ſpoilled by ſo great inequality afterwards.

Now theſe Younger Brothers having but an 1000. or 500. *Acres* of Ground in a Forraigne Plantation, with a 100. *lib. ſtarling* to ſtock it, which the moſt ordinary of their Portions might reach to, might, by a very moderate Induſtry, live as comfortably as their Elder Brothers at home, and provide their Children better; and each of thoſe would not want enough of the Commonality to go alongſt with them, upon the Encouragements they might receive to be their Servants.

And the Voyage to a Plantation here propoſed, is become ſo eaſie, and the Intercourſe ſo frequent, that a Correſpondence would be as ordinar as is betwixt the *South* and *North* parts of this Nation: Yea, a great deall more than is uſual betwixt the *Weſt* and *Northern-Iſlands*, and the other more frequented parts of the Countrey.

It is alſo generally known, how hardly the Husbandmen here do live, and with how much Toil and Difficulty, they are able to pay their Rents, and have any comfortable Lively-hood; The Reaſon whereof is, That, eſpecially near the Sea-ſide, and moſt inhabited places, they are be far overthrong, and one might Manure what two or three have: For by ſeeking to have ſo much *Corn-Land*, they *eat out the Subſtance of it*, wearie themſelves, and wrongs their Landlords; So that, if there were fewer of them, and each of them had more Land, and leſſe in Corn, and more upon Graſſe for Beſtial, they would have a greater eaſe, and their Maſters would be better paid; But they not knowing how to diſpoſe of themſelves otherwiſe, makes them thus throng one upon another, and render one another miſerable.

Now there would be a notable Remedy for this in a Forraign Plantation, for a Husbandman that hath two or three *thouſand Merks* in Stock (as moſt of them have) might tranſport himſelf, his Wife, and his Family, and get a little Plantation

tation at ſo eaſie tearms, in a ſhort time ſo ſtocked, that he might live more Comfortably, plentifully, and at leſſe Labour than many of the Maſters do here, It is alſo known, that ordinar Servants here, after they have ſerved 6. or 7. years in the pryme of their youth, can hardly, the moſt Thrifty of them (over what ſerves them in Cloaths) gather ſo much together, as when they Marry, and come to have Children, will be the beginning of any Comfortable Lively-hood: But there, after 4 years, they may be in a far better Condition, as ſhall hereafter be demonſtrated.

There needs no other, nor more evident proof for this, then the example of moſt of theſe, who, being taken at the fights of *Dumbar*, and *Worceſter* in the years 1650 and 51, being ſent over as Servants to *Barbadoes*, and other places, after they ſerved out their time, have moſt of them purchaſed notable Plantations for themſelves, both in *Barbadoes* and *Mary-land*, and elſe-where, and live very plentifully, accounting themſelves happy in that providence that brought them there, and extreamly regrating the Condition of many of their friends at home, and wiſhing them ſharers of their proſperitie.

But ſome, who will readily acknowledge what hes been here ſaid, doe think it impracticable for our Countrey-men to have this advantage. Becauſe there is no forraigne plantation in *America* belongs to the Crown of *Scotland*, and all of ſuch, where we could ſettle, are a part of the *Engliſh* Dominions.

It ſhall not be contended, but it were well there were ſome belonging to *Scotland*, for that it is not proper to Contradict what might be eſteemed honorable to this Crown. But thoſe, who Judge all the advantages above mentioned might not ariſe to us, from having an intereſt in a plantation under the protection of the Crown of *England*, are under great miſtakes; yea as things now ſtands, it is more advantageous to us, if it be Conſidered.

1. That, tho it be under a different reſpect, Yet we are ſtill under the ſame Monarch, as if the Plantation belonged to the Crown of *Scotland*. 2. The protection is much more ſure and conſiderable from *England*, whoſe intereſt oblidge them, becauſe of the great advantage yearly comes in to them from thence, to ſee to the Protection of the forraign plantations, and all of theſe lying upon the main Continent being contiguous, no encroatchment can be made upon part without endangering of the reſt: And for the capacitie of defence, there is no need of Compariſon; *Scotland* having no ſhips of warre upon the publick accompt, and it's pollicy not lying in that Method. If the ſcruple be, that any think there are things uneaſy in the Laws of *England*, that are better with us, There is thence no occaſion of being ſtraitned, for, as will after appear, the Plantation here propoſed, hes that Latitude in the Patent, that they are not tyed to the Laws of *England* ſo particularly, but they may let fall what they think inconvenient, and take of *Ours* what ſeems to contribute more to their advantage.

There would this viſible diſadvantage beſides fall out, if the Plantation were diſjoyned from the *Engliſh* Dominions, that by the act of Navigation we would be debarred from trade with the other *Engliſh* Plantations, which would be a verie great prejudice. But no diſadvantage on the other part does come, for we can be allowed to carry over as many people as we pleaſe, with their Cloathing, and neceſſarys, which is the chief thing whereby advantage would come to *Scotland*, in the accommodating of people of ſeveral ſorts, as We obſerved before. And the goods which are of moſt Value, and moſt neceſſar there, are ſuch things

as our Countrey affoords moſt plentifully, ſuch as all ſorts of Wollen and Linnen-Cloath, and the like; ſo that there is occaſion for Export of our Commodities, and the trade of *Scotland* conſiſts much more in that, then in Import; there being not that occaſion here for Conſumption of forraigne Commodities, and the product of the Plantations there not being Suggar or any Store of Tobacco, is not fit to be imported in *Scotland*: So that the product of the Plantation coming to *England*, according to Law, if the money be from thence remitted to us for the transport of People and our Commodities, it will make a Circulation of Trade as advantageous for us; Yea, more then if returns come ſtraight home, which would not ſo ſoon affoord money in *Scotland*.

It is true if trade were abſolutely as free 'twixt *Scotland* and there, as in *England*, it might be an encouragment to *Scots* Shipping and Sea-men. But for that, it may be anſwered, that Ships built in the Plantations (where there is great conveniency for building of Veſſels) will be free to come to *Scotland*, as well as any other *Engliſh* Ships; and 2. part of the Sea-men being Inhabitants of the Plantation who by dwelling there are *Denizons* of *England*, ſatisfies the Law; So that, tho the Ship be not a *Scots* Ship, yet it may belong to *Scots-men* dwelling in the Collonie, and ſailled with Sea-men belonging thereto.

It is time now to ſhow how ſome of our Country-men, in order to ſo advantagious a Project, have already purchaſed an conſiderable Intereſt in a Plantation, which is juſtly eſteemed not Inferiour, if not beyond any place, upon the whole continent of *America*, belonging to the *Engliſh* Dominions, called *Eaſt-New-Jarſey*. The deduction of the right of it is thus,

The KING by Patent to the Duke of *York*, granted a great tract of Land lying betwixt *Virginia* and *New-England*, It was formerly in the hand of the *Dutch*, and Conſiderably improved by them, and called *New-Netherlands*, And by treaty after the firſt *Dutch* Wars, Surrendred to the King that part of it, lying betwixt *Delaware* and *Hudſons River*, called *New-Ceſaria*, or *New-Jarſey*; which is betwixt the 39 and 41 Degree of *Northern Latitude*: Was by the *Duke* of *York* granted to *John*, *Lord Barkly*, and Sir *George Cartwright*. That part, which belonged to the Lord *Barkley*, being aſſigned to *Edward Billings*: Afterwards by a Deed of Partition betwixt the ſaid *Edward Billings* and Sir *George Cartwright*, The Weſt Part, lying upon *Delaware River*, was alloted to *Edward Billings* for his ſhare, and the Eaſt part, lying upon *Hudſons River*, neareſt to the Province of *New York*, was appointed to Sir *George Cartwright* for his ſhare. Which part, now called *Eaſt-New-Jarſey*, is from Sir *George Cartwright* conveyed to twelve Perſons in and about *London*, who have ſince conveyed an half to other twelve, ſo that as well the Right of Government as the Soyl, ſtandeth now in 24 Proprietors, in favours of ſome of whom, the *Duke* of *York* has been lately pleaſed to make a new grant of Confirmation, both of Soyl and Government to the 24 Proprietors, with the ſame Powers and Priviledges, he has in his Patent from the King, which are as large as any other Plantation hath, for the Words of the *Dukes* Patent are as followeth;

The

The Patent from the KING, to *JAMES* Duke of York, &c.

CHARLES *the Second*, *By the* Grace of GOD, *King of* England, Scotland, France *and* Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c, *To all Men to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, Know ye that WE, for diverse* good Causes *and* Considerations, Us *hereunto moving, have of* Our special Grace, *certain Knowledge, and meer Motion,* Given *and* Granted, *and by these* Presents *for* Us, Our Heirs, *and* Successours, *Do* give *and* grant *unto* Our dearest Brother *JAMES* Duke of York, *his* Heirs and Assignes, All *that part of the* Maine Land of New-England, *beginning at a certain place, called or known by the name of* Saint Croix, *next adjoyning to* New-Scotland *in* America, *and from thence extending along the Coast, unto a certain place called* Pemaquin, *or* Pemaquid, *and so up the* River *thereof, to the farthest Head of the same as it tendeth* Northward, *and extendeth from the* River Kenbequin, *and so upwards by the shortest course, to the* River of Canada Northward; *and all that* Island *or* Islands *commonly called by the several name or names of* Mattawax, *or* Long-Island, *scituate and being towards the* West of Cape-cod, *and the narrow* Hegganſets, *abutting upon the main Land between the two* Rivers, *there called or known by the several or names of* Conectecute *and* Hudſons River, *together also with the said* River *called* Hudſons River, *and all the land from the* West-ſide of Conectecute River *to the* East-ſide of Delawar Bay; *And also all those several* Islands, *called or known by the name of* Martins-Vineyard, *and* Hantuckes, *alias*, Hantuckett; *together with all the* Lands, Islands, Soyls, Rivers, Harbours, Mines, Mineralls, Quarreys, Woods, Marſhes, Waters, Lakes, Fiſhing, Haukings, Huntings, *and* Fowlings, *and all other* Royallities, Profites, Commodities, *and* Hereditaments *to the said several* Islands, Lands *and* Premiſſes *belonging and appertaining, with their and every of their* Appurtenances; *and all* Our Eſtate, Right, Title, *and* Intereſt, Benefit *and* Advantage, Claime *and* Demand *of, in, or to the said* Islands *or* Premiſſes, *or any Part or Parcel thereof, and the* Reverſion *and* Reverſions, Remainder *and* Remainders, *together with the Yearly and other* Rents, Revenues *and* Profits *of the* Premiſſes, *and every Part and Parcel thereof*; *To Have and to Hold all and ſingular the* Lands and Premiſſes, *with their, and every of their* Appurtenances *thereby* given *and* granted, *or herein before mentioned to be* given *or* granted, *unto* Our *ſaid* Deareſt Brother, JAMES Duke of York, *his* Heirs *and* Aſſignes *for Ever. To be Holden of* Us, Our Heirs, *and* Succeſſours, *as of* Our Mannour of East-Greenwich *in the County of* Kent, *in free and common* Soccage, *and not in* Capite, *or by* Knights Service, *Yeilding and Rendering. And the ſame* JAMES Duke of York, *for himſelf, his* Heirs *and* Aſſignes, DOTH Covenant and Promiſe to yield and render unto US, Our Heirs, and Succeſſours, of, and for the ſame yearly, and every year, Fourty *Beaver-skins*, when the ſame ſhall be demanded, or within ninety dayes after ſuch Demand made. *And WE do further of* Our *ſpecial* Grace, *certain* Knowledge, *and meer* Motion, *for US, Our Heirs, and Succeſſours*, give *and* grant *unto Our ſaid* Deareſt Brother, JAMES Duke of York, *his Heirs, Deputes, Agents, Commiſſioners and Aſſignies, by theſe Preſents full and abſolute* Power *and Authority, to Correct, Puniſh,* Pardon, *Govern and Rule all ſuch the* Subjects *of US*, Our Heirs *and* Succeſſours, *or any other* Perſon *or* Perſons, *as ſhall for time to time adventure themſelves into any the Parts or Places aforeſaid*; *Or that ſhall or do*

at

at any time hereafter Inhabit within the same, according to such Laws, Orders, Ordinances, Directions, and Instructions, as by Our said Dearest Brother, or his Assignes shall be Established, and in defect thereof in cases of necessitie according to the good Directions of his Deputie Commissioners, Officers, or Assignes respectively, as well in cases and matters Capital, and Criminal, as Civil, and others; so always as the said Statutes, Ordinances, and Proceedings be not contrary to, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws, Statutes, and Government of this Our Realm of England; AND Saving and Reserving to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, the Receiving, Hearing, and Determining the Appeale, and Appeales of any Person or Persons, of, in, or belonging to the Territories or Islands aforesaid, or touching any Judgement or Sentence to be there made, or given: And further, that it shal and may be Lawful to and for our said Dearest Brother, his Heirs, and Assignes, by these Presents, from time to time, to Nominate, Make, Constitute, Ordain, and Confirm such Laws, as aforesaid, by such Name, or Names, Stile or Stiles, as to him or them shal seem good: and likewise to Revoke, Discharge, Change, and Alter, as well all and singular Governours; Officers, and Ministers, which hereafter shall be by him or them thought fit and needful to be in, or used within the aforesaid Islands and Parts: and also to Make, Ordain, and Establish all manner of Laws, Orders, Directions, Instructions, Formes, and Ceremonies of Government and Magistracy fit and necessarie for, and concerning the Government of Territories, and Islands aforesaid. So always as the same be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Our Realm of England, but as neer as may be conformable thereunto, and the same at all times hereafter to put in Execution or Abrogate, Revoke, or Change, not only within the precincts of the said Territories or Islands, but also upon the Seas in going and coming to and from the same, as he or they in their good Discretion shal think fittest for the good of the Adventurers and Inhabitants. AND We do further of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, Grant, Ordain, and Declare, that such Governours, Deputies, Officers, and Ministers, as from time, to time, shall be Authorized, and appointed in manner and form aforesaid, shal and may have full power, and Authority within the Territories aforesaid, to use and exercise Martial Law, in cases of Rebellion, Insurrections, and Mutiny, in as large and ample a manner as our Lieutenents in our Countries within Our Realm of England, have, or ought to have, by force of their Commissions of Lieutenancy, or any Law, or Statute, of this our Realm. AND We do further, by these presents for us our Heirs and Successours, grant unto our Dearest Brother JAMES Duke of York, his Heirs and Assignes, that it shall and may be Lawful to and for the said James Duke of York, his Heirs and Assignes, in his or their Discretions, from time to time, to admit such and so many person or persons, to Trade and Traffique into and within the Territories and Islands aforesaid, and to every and any part and parcel thereof, and to have, possess, and enjoy any Lands, and Hereditaments in the part and places aforesaid, as they shall think fit, according to the Laws, Orders, Constitutions, and Ordinances, by our said Brother, his Heirs, Deputies, Commissioners, and Assignes, from time to time, to be made and established, by vertue of, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and under such Conditions, Reservations, and Agreements, as our said Dearest Brother, his Heirs and Assignes, shall set down Order, Direct, and

and Appoint; and not otherwiſe, as aforeſaid. AND We do further, of Our ſpecial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer motion, for US, Our Heirs, and Succeſſors, Give and Grant, unto Our ſaid Deareſt Brother, his Heirs and Aſſignes, by theſe preſents, that it ſhall and may be Lawful to, and for him, them, or any of them, at all and every time or times hereafter, out of any of Our Realms, or Dominions whatſoever, to take, load, carry, and tranſport, in, and unto their Voyages, for and towards the Plantations, of our Territories and Iſlands aforeſaid, all ſuch, and ſo many of our loving Subjects, or any other Strangers, being not Prohibited or under reſtraint, that will become our loving ſubjects, and live under our Allegiance, and ſhall willingly accompany them in the ſaid Voyages, together with all ſuch Cloathing, Implements, Furniture, or other things uſually Tranſported, and not Prohibited, as ſhal be neceſſary for the Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands, and Territories, and for the uſe and defence thereof, and Mannaging, and carrying on the Trade, with the People there. Yeelding and paying unto Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, the Cuſtomes and Duties thereof, due and payable, according to Laws and Cuſtomes of this Our Realm. And We do alſo for Us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, grant unto Our ſaid Deareſt Brother JAMES Duke of York, his Heirs and Aſſignes, and to all and every ſuch Governour or Governours, or Deputies, their Officers, or Miniſters, as by our ſaid Brother, his Heirs or Aſſignes ſhall be appointed, to have Power and Authority of Government, and Command in, and over the Inhabitants of the ſaid Territories, and Iſlands, that they and every of them, ſhal, and may lawfully, from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, For their ſeveral Defence and ſafty, Encounter, Repulſe, Expel, and Reſiſt, by force of Armes, as well by Sea, as by Land, and all wayes, and means whatſoever, all ſuch Perſon and Perſons, as without the ſpecial Licence of our Deareſt Brother, his Heirs and Aſſignes, ſhall attempt to Inhabite within the ſeveral Precincts, and Limits, of our ſaid Territories and Iſlands; and alſo all, and every ſuch Perſon, and Perſons whatſoever, as ſhall Enterprize, and Attempt, at any time hereafter, the Diſtruction, Invaſion, Detriment, or Annoyance, to the parts, places, or Iſlands aforeſaid, or any parts thereof. And Laſtly, Our will and pleaſure is, And We do hereby declare, and grant, that theſe our Letters Patents, or the Inrollment thereof, ſhall be good and effectual, in the Law, to all intents, and purpoſes whatſoever, notwithſtanding the not well, and true Receiting, or mentioning of the premiſſes, or any part thereof, or the Limits, or Bounds thereof: or of any form, or other Letters Patents, or Grants whatſoever made, or Granted of the premiſſes, or of any part thereof, or the Limits or bounds thereof, or of any former, or other Letters Patents, or Grants, whatſoever made, or granted, of the premiſſes, or of any part thereof, by US, or any of Our Progenitors, unto any Perſon, or Perſons, whatſoever bodies, Politique, or Corporate, any other Law or other reſtraint, in Certainty, or imperfection, whatſoever, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding, Although, expreſs mention of the true yearly Value, or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants by Us, or by any of our Progenitors heretofore made to the ſaid James Duke of York, in theſe preſents, is not made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proviſion, Proclamation, or Reſtriction heretofore had, made, enacted, or provided, or any other matter, cauſe, or thing whatſoever to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding: In Witneſs whereof, We cauſed theſe Letters, to be made Patents. Witneſs Our Self, at Weſtminſter, the 29. day of June, in the 16 Year of Our Reign.

The SCOTS Proprietors are, *James*, Earl of *Pearth*, *John Drummond* of *Lundy*, Lord Theasurer Depute, Sir *George Mackenzie*, Lord Regiſter, *Robert Gordon* of *Cluny*, *Arent Sonmans* (*a Dutch-man*, but intereſted with the SCOTS Proprietors) *Robert Barkley* of *Urie*, *Robert Burnet* of *Lethenty*, *Gavine Laurie*; Seven parts of the 24. belongs to theſe Perſons, which, by the moſt modeſt Calculation, is thought, will be near *Five hundred thouſand Acres*.

This *P*rovince or Collony lyes betwixt 39 and 41 Degrees of Latitude, being about 12 Degrees more to the *South*, then the *City of London*. It is in the ſame Climate with the Kingdom of *Naples*, and *Montpelier* in *France*. The Summer is hotter, and longer then in *England*, and the Winter colder and ſhorter, the days about an hour longer in Winter, and as much ſhorter in Summer. Is bounded *South-Eaſt* with the Maine Sea, *Eaſt* by that vaſt Navigable Stream, called *Hudſons* River, which divides this from the Province of *Now-York*, *Weſt* by a Line of Diviſion, which ſeparates this Province from *Weſt-Jarſey*, and *North* upon the *Main Land*. And Extends it ſelf in length upon the Sea Coaſt and alongſt *Hudſons* River, one hundred *Engliſh* Mylls and upward.

The Scituation of this Countrey is juſt, as it were, in the Center of the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*, betwixt the South parts of *Carolina*, which is over hot; and the North parts of *Pemaquitte*, next New *Scotland*, which are coldeſt; ſo that its Conveniency of ſcituation, temperature of the Aire, and fertilitie of the ſoyl is ſuch, that there is no leſs then ſeven towns conſiderable already, (*viz.*) *Shreutsburry*, *Middleton*, *Berghen*, *New-vvark*, *Elizabeth-town*, *Woobridge*, and *Piſcataway*, which are well inhabited, by a ſober and induſtrious People, who have neceſſary Proviſions for themſelves, and families, and for the comforable entertainment of Travellers, and Strangers.

And the Quittrents, or Fewes (as they are here called) of theſe Towns and other Plantations, already in the Countrey, yeelds to the 24 Proprietors above 500. *lib.* ſtarling, yearly Revenue, and the Air of this Collony, is experimentally found generally to agree well with *English* Conſtitutions, and Conſequently with Ours.

For Navigation, it hath theſe advantages, not only to be ſcituate along the Navigable parts of *Hudſons* River, but lyes alſo fiftie Milles along the Maine Sea, and near the Mideſt of this Province is that notted Bay for Ships within *Sandy-Hook*, very well known, not to be inferiour to any Harbour in *America*, where Ships not only harbour in greateſt ſtorms, but there Ryde ſafe with all Winds, and Sail in and out thence as well in *Winter* as *Summer*. For Fiſhery, the Sea-banks are very well Stored with variety of Fiſhes, not only ſuch as are profitable for Exportation, but ſuch as are fit for Food there; There are *Whales*, *Coad-fiſh*, *Col-* and *Hake-fiſh*, and *Large Mackeril*, and alſo, many other ſorts of Smal and Flate-fiſh; The Bay, alſo, and *Hudſons River*, are plentifully ſtored with *Strugeon*, and other *Seal-fiſh*, *Eills*, and *Shel-fiſh*, as *Oyſters*, in abundance.

This Countrey is alſo plentifully ſupplied with Lively-ſprings, *Rivolets*, *Inland-Rivers*, and *Creeks*, which fall into the *Sea*, and *Hudſons-River*, in which alſo there is varietie of Freſh fiſh, and water Fowl.

There are little hills from *Rariton-River*, which is about the middle of this Province, that go to the verie *North-Weſt-bounds* of it, in which are abundance of good Mill-Stons to be had, and there is many, both *Corne*, and Saw-milnes ſet, and ſetting

ting up already, alſo, on the other Side of theſe Mountains, there is brave freſh *Rivolets*, fit for ſetting of *In-Land-Towns*, and a great deal of Meadow-ground upon the banks thereof, So that there is abundance of Hay to be had for Fodering of Catle in the Winter time, and theſe Meadows ſhows the Countrey is not altogether covered with timber.

Its true, the firſt difficulty, meets people in Planting there, is the cutting down Wood (Tho having ſome Meadow intermixt already well covered with Hay, is a great eaſe) yet the trouble is compenſed by the advantage, which the timber being cut down, yeelds, being good Oake, fit for Shipping, and Maſts; and alſo, Cheſnute, Walnut, Poplar, Cedar, Aſh, Firr; And alſo, by the fertility of the Soyl, being cleared, which yeelds a vaſt increaſe, not only of *Indian* Corn, which is a very wholſome Food, but of *Engliſh* grain, as Wheat, and Barley, whereof it uſually yeelds betwixt the 20. and 30*th*. fold, and with fare leſs labour (the Timber being once removed) then in *Britain*. And to ſhew the labour of cutting down the Trees, and clearing the ground, is not ſo great as ſome may Imagine, It is known by experience, that two men ariving there in *September*, or *October*, may clear as much ground, as uſually brings by Harveſt following twenty Quarters, that is about 40 *Scots Bolls* of grain.

This Countrey alſo, produceth good Flax, and Hemp, which they now ſpine, and Manufacture into Linnen Cloath, and the very *Barrans* there (as they are called) are not like moſt in *Brittain*, but produceth Graſs fit for Grazing Cattle in Summer time; There is alſo upon Ground (already cleared) ſtore of good *Engliſh Claver-Graſs* growing, the Countrey is well ſtored with wild Deir, Connies, and wild Fowl of ſeverall ſorts; As Turkeys, Pidgeons, Partridges, Plevers, Quaills, wild Swans, and Geeſe, Ducks, in great plenty; It produceth variety of good and delicious Fruits, as Grapes, Plumes, Mulberries, and alſo, Appricocks, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Quinches, Water-Millons, which are in *England* planted in Orchards, and Gardens; but grew there with fare leſs labour, and many more Fruits, which come not to perfection in *England*, are the more natural product of this Countrey. It is thought Olives would grow well there, and being ſtore of Mulberrie-Trees, Silk-worms would do well there; for they were tryed in *Virginia*, and proved very well, if the lazineſs of the *P*eople, and there being wholly ſet upon Tobacco, and the Intereſt of Merchants, who were afraid it might ſpoil there Silk-Trade from the *Straits*, had not hindered.

To ſhew how Fruit-Trees do advance in that Countrey, it is credibly reported, that about *Burlingtown*, in *Weſt-Jarſey*, which is more *Northernly* then the greateſt part of this Province, from an Apple-tree-Seed in four years, (without grafting) there ſprung a tree, that in the fourth year bore ſuch a quaintitie of Apples, as yeelded a barrell of Syder.

There is there alſo, great ſtore of Horſes, Cowes, Hoges, and ſome Sheep, which may be bought at reaſonable pryces with *Engliſh* money, or *Engliſh* Commodities, or mans labour; where goods and mony are wanting.

For Minerals, It is thought there are not wanting of ſeveral ſorts, For there is an Iron work already ſet up, where there is good Iron made; And alſo, there is diſcovered already abundance of Black-Lead.

It is exceeding well furniſhed with ſafe, convenint Harbours, for Shipping, which is of great Advantage, and affords already for exportation, great plenty of Horſes, and alſo Beef, Pork, Pipſtaves, Bread, Flower, White, Barly, Rye,

Indian Corn, Butter, and Cheese, which they export for *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *Nevis*, and other adjacent *Islands*; As also to *Portugal*, *Spaine*, and the *Canarys*, their *Whale Oyl*, and *Whale-Fines*, *Beaver*, *Mink*, *Racon*, and *Martine-skins* (which this Countrey produces) they transport for *England*.

The *Indian* Natives in this Countrey are but few, Comparative to the Neighbouring Collony. And these that are there, are so far from being formidable, and injurious to the Planters, and Inhabitants, that they are really serviceable, and advantagious to them, not only in hunting, and taking the Deer, and all other wild Creatures, and catching of Fish, and Fowl fit for food, in their seasons; but in the killing and destroying of Bears, Wolves, Foxes, and other Vermine; whose skins and furrs they bring the *English*, and sell at less pryce, then the value of time that people must spend to take them. Like as, that this Collony may be founded in Justice, and without any thing of Oppression, as all that is already Planted, is truely Purchassed from the *Indians*, so there is a great deal more of the Province cleared by their consent, and all is intended by paction with them to be obtained, so that whoever Purchase, or Plant under the Proprietors, shal be fred of that incumbrance; and if there were any hazard from the *Indians*, as really there is none, yet this Province could hardly be in any danger, In respect that to the *North*, upon the *Main-Land*, from whence the hazard, if any must come, the Province of *New-York* comes betwixt it and them, and 20. *miles* and more, above upon *Hudsons* River, there is a Fort called *New-Albany*.

There were Constitutions of Government made by the *Lord Barkley*, and Sir *George Cartwright*, in which such provision was made, both for Liberty of Religion, and Propertie, that the Province hath been considerably Peopled, and many resorted there from the Neighbouring Collonies, so that the Planters are able already to Muster 500. well armed Men.

There are already 3. of the 24. Proprietors, gone upon the place, and 2. goes this Summer from *Ireland*, these already arryved, have been cheerfully received by the Inhabitants, and submitted to, the Houses belonging to the Proprietors, put in their possession, and the publick Records delivered them, and have received address from the Inhabitants, wherein they promise to stand to, and defend the Proprietors, with their Lives and Fortunes: One of these Proprietors Bears the Character of *Depute Governour*, and another of *Surveyor General*, and *Receiver* of the *Quitrents*.

There is Order given that in the several most convenient places, *Ten thousand Acres be set out to each of the 24. Proprietors to them to sell*, set out, or dispose of, as they please; and when that shall be any ways Peopled or brought in, then the Proprietors will either jointly sell out the rest, or make a new Divident, as they find most convenient, for it is probably believed, according to the most equal Cojecture, that every 24. part will contain 80000. *Acres*.

The Proprietors have framed a new Schem of Government, which is not yet fully concluded one, but is intended rather to be an enlarging, than an abbreviating of the former, and making it more easie, and advantagious for the Inhabitants, the chief parts of it are;

That the 24. Proprietors shall chuse a Governour, 16. of them has a Conclusive Vote in it, after the death of him now chosen, he shall continue but for 3. years, and be lyable to the Censure of the Proprietors, and great Counsel, and punishable if he transgress. There is a great Counsel to meet once a year (and sit

ſit, if they ſee meet, for 3. Moneths) conſiſting of the 24. Proprietors, and 48. choſen by the Planters, and Inhabitants, two thirds Conclude, the one half of the Proprietors aſſenting ; and no money can be raiſed, or Law made, to touch any mans Libertie or Property, but by this Counſel. There is a Common Counſel to ſit conſtantly, Conſiſting of the 24. Proprietors, or their Proxies, and nine choſen out of the Repreſentatives of the Planters, in all 33. to be divided into three Commities; 11. to each, one for the Publick Policie : One for the Treaſurie and Trade, and one for Plantations.

To aviod Lording over one another, No Man can purchaſe above the 24th. part of the Countrey ; And on the other hand, leaſt any ſhould ſquander away their Intereſt, and yet retain the Character of the Government, that belongs to Property, and thence be capable to betray it, as not being bound by Intereſt, there muſt be a ſuteable quantity retained ; otherwiſe the Title in the Govern ment extinguiſhes in him, and paſſes to another, to be Elected by the Proprietors, that *Dominion* may follow *Property*, and the inconveniency of a *beggarly Nobility*, and *Gentry* may be avoided.

No man can be judged in any cauſe, either Civil, or Criminal, but by a Jury of his Peers, and to avoyid in that all Caballin, the names of all the County or or Neighbour-hood, capable to be Choſen, are to be write in Little pieces of Parchement, and the number of the Jury to be taken out by a Child under 10. years of age, And the proprietors as well as others are to be Lyable to the like tryall, and not under any Exception.

Libertie in matters of Religion is eſtabliſhed in the fulleſt manner. To be a Planter or Inhabitant, nothing is more required but the acknowledging of one *Almighty GOD*, and to have a Share in the Government, A ſimple profeſſion of faith of Jeſus Chriſt, without deſcending into any other of the differences among Chriſtians, only that Religion may not be a cloak for diſturbance, whoever comes into the Magiſtrature, muſt declare, they hold not themſelves in Conſcience obliged, for Religions ſake, to make an alteration, or to endeavour to turn out their partners, in the Government, Becauſe they differ in Opinion from them, and this is no more then to follow that great Rule, *To do as they would be done by*.

Theſe are the fundamentals, which are not alterable by any act of the great Counſill, as other things, by theſe voices of 2. thirds, but only by an univerſal agreement ; ſo it is hoped, that this hint will ſatisfie all ſober and underſtanding people, what Encouragement ſuch a Government may give.

For the matter of Purchaſe, It may be by purchaſeing a whole proprietie, or a half, in which ſeveral perſons may joyn, and tho the number be already filled up, yet if any perſons here, offer to the proprietors, of whoſe Integritie and Induſtrie they are ſatisfied, they might uſe means to make room for them, and albeit the pryces be much advanced within this year, yet, it may be made appear, that a purchaſe of a Propriety may be had here more eaſily, then any of the Neighbouring Plantations.

Theſe that are not diſpoſed, or have not Stock for ſuch a purchaſe, may buy a certain number of *Acres* from any of the Proprietors, as a part of the 1000. to be ſet out to each of them this Summer ; and, tho the price of that may ſeem higher, then what is uſually talked of in ſome other Plantations, yet, conſidering the choice of the Land, and the advantages of Scituation for Trade, with the

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conſideration of its being ſo well Peopled already, which is the chief thing makes Land valuable, (for in a Wilderneſs a great dail of Land ſignifies little) It will be found a good Bargain, and a very modeſt price, to give a 100. *lib. ſtarling* for 500. *Acres*, at which Price it may be afforded any time before the firſt of *October* next, and not afterwards.

The Proprietors have alſo Ordered to be ſet out upon a place, called *Ambo point*, (which has a good and convenient Harbour, and a pleaſant and wholeſome place,) 1500. *Acres* for to build a Town, this is to be divided into 150. Lots, and every Lot is to conſiſt of ten *Acres*, and is to be ſold at 20. *lib. ſtarling*, provyding it be done before the firſt of *July* next, before the Ship go from SCOTLAND; For, after that time we cannot promiſe to accommodate any, leaſt all be taken up, for many are offering upon the place; and the Proprietors intend to have each a houſe built there, upon their own Account this Summer; now this will be found a very good Bargain, conſidering there is 300 of the 1500. *Meadow* ground, ſo that each lot is like to have 2. Acres of *Meadow* ground belonging to it, which is of great value.

For *Husband-men* that hes a Stock, able to transport themſelves and Families, with a few Servants, and to have but a 1000. pound Scots, or a 1000. Merks more, to carry over in Commodities, they ſhall have upon their arrivall 100 Acres of good ground, meaſured out to them, or above, not exceeding 500. Acres; And for their incouragement, ſhall for the firſt 7. years pay nothing, and then have what they pleaſe, not under 100. nor exceeding 500. Acres, confirmed to them, and their heirs for ever, paying half a Crown an Acre, never to be raiſed upon them; And for the Charge of the firſt year, they may eaſily Calculate it, by carrying over as much *Oat-meal*, as will ſerve them *Bread*, and the fraught will be inconſiderable, and they will get fleſh enough in the Countrey for killing, without charge, and will be able to clear more ground the firſt winter, then will double ſerve their Families after the firſt harveſt, ſo that they will only have to buy with the Commodities they carry over with them, Seed, and Beaſts.

The Charge of tranſportation, is, for every Man or Woman 5. *lib. ſtarling*, paſſadge and intertainment, for Children under 10. years of age, 50. ſhillings and Sucking Children nothing, 40. ſhillings for the tunne of goods, and often under.

The Voyage is Judged leſſe Sea hazard then either to *Holland*, or *London*, and if there be any tollerable winds, it is eaſily made in 6. weeks, There went a ſhip laſt harveſt to Weſt *Jarſey*, from the Road of *Aberdeen*: and they came to *Delaware-River-mouth* in 8. weeks, though they had great Calmes, and of betwixt 30. and 40. paſſengers that went out of *Aberdeen* ſeveral women, and Children, not above 4. of them had been at Sea before, not one dyed, nor was ſick by the way.

For ordinary ſervants, who are willing to go over, after 4. Years ſervice from the time of their arryvall there, (during which time they ſhall be well entertained in meat and Cloathing) they ſhall have Set out to each 25. Acres to them and theirs for ever, paying 2. pence an Acre, as much Corne as will ſow an Acre, and a Sute of now Cloaths; Now, Conſider that there is 5. pound Sterling payed for their paſſage, this is good termes; and that after the terme of their Service is expired, they will gain more in one year there, then they can do in two at home, towards the gaining of a Stock to their land, and it may be eaſily conceived

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ed that they will be well treated by their Maſters, ſince it is their Intereſt to do ſo there more then here, for that they would be Conſiderable Loſers, either by their Death, or ſickneſſe, being out ſo great an advance for them, if, by any hard-ſhip, they ſhould be diſabled to ſerve out their times.

All Sorts of Tradeſmen may make a brave Livelyhood there, ſuch as *Carpenters*, *Ship-wrights*, *Rope-makers*, *Smiths*, *Brick-makers*, *Taylors*, *Tanners*, *Coupers*, *Mill-wrights*, *Joyners*, *Shooe-makers*, &c. and any ſuch like, who are willing to go ſerve the four years, not having to tranſport themſelves, ſhall in Conſideration of their Trade, have (after the expiring of their Service) 30. Acres, at 2. pence the Acre, as much Corn as well ſowe 2. Acres, a Cow and a Sow: And for the incouragement of any ſuch Tradſmen, who are willing to go over and tranſport themſelves, they ſhal have the like quantitie of Land, at the ſame rent, and the Proprietors will oblidge themſelves to find them work for a year, after their arryval, at as good Rates as they can have here, untill they furniſh themſelves with ſome Stock to make better advantage upon the place.

We will not encourage any to go there in expectation of Gold and Silver Mines; yea, tho there were ſuch in the Countrey, We ſhould not be curious nor induſtrous to ſeek them out: being, beſides the Toyl, and Labour, but occaſions of envy, and Emulation: Nor, yet is there Suggar or Indigo there, or Cotton, nor any ſtore of Tobacco, tho it grows there very well. But We conſider it not our intereſt to imploy much ground on it; The Riches of this Countrey Conſiſts in that which is moſt Subſtantial and neceſſar for the uſe of man, *to wit*, plenty of Corn and Cattle (and they have beſides Vines, and Fruits in abundance, as before has been ſaid) ſo that who dwell here, need not to be oblidged to any other Plantation, for any thing neceſſary, for life; and all the other Plantations are beholden to them for neceſſarys, without which, their other Curioſities would little avail them: This, with the Province of *New-York*, being the *Granary* or *Store-houſe* of the *Weſt-Indies*, without which *Barbadoes* and the *Lee-wards-Iſlands*. could not ſubſiſt; Yea, *New-England* is forced to come there every year for Corn, this, with the advantage of Fiſhery, being Conſidered, will eaſily induce ſober and induſtrious People, to prefer a Plantation here to moſt other places.

There will a Ship go from *Leith* about *Mid-Summer* next, which will alſo call at *Aberdeen*: ſuch as deſire to be more fully informed, or to treat with any of the Proprietors, may addreſs themſelves to *Androw Hamiltoun*, at the ſign of the Ship, over againſt the Court of Guard, in *Edinburgh*; or at *David Falkconers*, *Merchant* there, who will either give them ſatisfaction, or find them occaſion to treat with ſome of the Proprietors. Alſo, at *Aberdeen*, information may be had from *George Pyper*, and *Thomas Mercer*, who will be heard of at *Robert Gerards*, or *John Leitch*, their Shops in the *Broad-Gate*.

FINIS.